



**The Permanent Mission of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
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Statement by

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On All disarmament and International Security agenda items

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(Please check against delivery)

Mr. Chairman,

At the outset, allow me to join the others in congratulating you on your assumption of the chairmanship of this Committee; and to express my confidence that your skillful leadership will lead us to successful conclusions; and it would be a remiss of me if I fail to congratulate all the members of the bureau.

Mr. Chairman,

My country's delegation would like to associate itself with the statements of the representative of Indonesia on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, and the representative of Nigeria on behalf of the African Group.

Mr. Chairman,

With regard to disarmament and Non-Proliferation, my country affirms the importance of disarmament as the main core touching the vital security for all human and their future. Recognizing that, my country launched its voluntary initiative in 2003 to renounce all programs which may lead to the production of internationally banned weapons; and is convinced that the best way to maintain international peace and security is through full and complete elimination of all Weapons of Mass destruction; and the Nuclear Weapons in the forefront; thus, it calls on all States, particularly Nuclear Weapons States, to do likewise. Meanwhile, Libya affirms that the need is urgent, more than ever, for the Nuclear States to fulfill their obligations stipulated in Article VI (article six) of the Non-Proliferation Treaty; and its outcome of the 1995 Review Conference; and the thirteen practical steps adopted by the 2000 Review Conference; and the Plan of Action contained in the Outcome Document of the 2010 Review Conference; and for a balanced implementation of the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty which are: Disarmament, Non-Proliferation, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The focus on Non-Proliferation efforts; or restricting the benefits from the peaceful applications of nuclear energy and undermining the importance of nuclear disarmament raise deep concerns and suspicions on the credibility of the Treaty, especially under the continued potential danger from arsenals of Nuclear Weapons States. The credibility of the treaty could only be strengthened by the commitment of all States for the implementation of all of its provisions; in particular, the Nuclear Weapons States. Therefore, the political will and desire for the total elimination of nuclear weapons are crucial; as the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chairman,

The international community must strengthen its efforts to achieve the universality of the Non-Proliferation Treaty through the accession of all States; their full compliance to its provisions; and the non-discriminatory application of the comprehensive safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on all nuclear facilities and activities; as it was mentioned by the Brother Leader Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi in his statement before the 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly; the IAEA must undertake the verification role that all States, without exception, accept the comprehensive safeguards system so the IAEA could be an International Agency indeed. That means, in order to universalize this agency, its mandate should be applicable to all States without exception including the Nuclear Weapons States, and should inspect the Israeli Dimona reactor; otherwise, all the States in the Middle East will have the right to possess Nuclear Weapons.

In this regard, we call for extending the scope for the IAEA mandate to include verifying the reduction by the Nuclear Weapons States on their weapons; and inspecting their nuclear stockpile till the total and complete elimination of all nuclear weapons in the world is reached. To this end, Libya prepared a proposal includes amending some of the Non-Proliferation Treaty provisions, article VI (article six), and it called on the depository States to inform all States parties to the Treaty of this proposal, and to convene an international conference for the amendment of the Treaty aiming to ensure the commitment of Nuclear Weapons States to work with complete transparency on the total disarmament of the nuclear weapons and under a strict and effective international control verifiable by IAEA, to ensure a balanced and ultimate implementation of the treaty. We hope that this proposal would be dealt with positively in the framework of the constructive dialogue in the interest of international peace and security.

Mr. Chairman,

My country supports all international efforts aiming at establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in all regions of the world. Undoubtedly, this approach will enhance the universality of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and will contribute to bring about peace and stability in the world. However, the issue of establishing a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons remains a dead letter and without any concrete measures for its implementation due to the Israel's intransigence and the lack of strict international action in this regard; which causes serious concerns for the States and peoples of the

Middle East. It goes without saying that the indefinite extension bargain of the Non-Proliferation Treaty could not have been undertaken by consensus without accepting the adoption of a resolution on freeing the Middle East from nuclear weapons. Since the resolution, adopted by the 1995 Extension and Review Conference, was one of the major foundations for the indefinite extension for the treaty that was adopted 15 years ago, however, the international community failed to implement it, and that encourages Israel to continue to possess military nuclear capabilities in the absence of any international control whatsoever.

It is necessary for the international community to exercise pressure on Israel for an immediate accession to the Non-proliferation Treaty as a Non-Nuclear Weapons Party and to place all its nuclear facilities under the full scope of the IAEA; which is a necessary step for the commencement of freeing the Middle East from nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, my country recalls the decisions of the NPT 2010 Review Conference during which the States parties agreed to convene an International Conference in 2012, devoted to the implementation of the resolution on freeing the Middle East from nuclear weapons; and it calls on the international community to take a serious and practical position to resolve this long-lasting issue despite the conferences and the adopted resolutions in this regard for many years. It wishes that the conference would come up with concrete outcomes to achieve the desired end for which it was held; rather than just a rhetorical show.

Mr. Chairman,

My country welcomes the idea of establishing a world free of nuclear weapons; reflected by the initiatives of the United States of America and the Russian Federation to participate in direct negotiations for a new Treaty on the reduction of offensive and strategic weapons and the ratification of Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and to the beginning of negotiations to the conclusion of international instrument banning the production of fissile materials for the production of nuclear weapons; and calls to maintain this approach as being the step in the right direction. It also wishes that this goes in parallel with practical concrete steps toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chairman,

My country shares the concerns of the international community vis-à-vis the topics related to the proliferation of landmines; small arms and

light weapons and conventional weapons. Those issues need intensified efforts by all States under the umbrella of the United Nations and in the framework of the international law with showing necessary flexibility and transparency to address those issues; taking into account the concerns of each party solely. Regarding the confidence-building measures in the area of conventional weapons, my country affirms the importance for balanced measures which should consider the particularity of each region and its security and defense conditions; and also to consider the accepted principles for the right of States to self-defense and territorial integrity; and the right to resist occupation and not to interfere in their internal affairs as crucial matters related to the sovereignty of States. In considering the status of the Middle East, we should acknowledge that confidence-building measures could not be commenced while the Palestinian people is suffering from the occupation and the whole region is under the threat of the Israeli occupiers' hostility despite all the compromises and peace initiatives from the Arab side.

Regarding landmines issue, many regions around the world suffer from the proliferation of mines and remnants of wars on their territories, threatening lives of millions of people and causing alarm, instability and insecurity; and impeding plans of development. Ottawa Convention on the Anti-Personnel Mines, in its current format, did not address this problem; and did not consider the concerns of the affected and vulnerable States. The convention neglected the fact of the States affected by invasion and occupation, where heinous wars broke out on their territories and left explosives and dangerous remnants. On the other side, it deprived them from the simplest and most vulnerable defensive weapon on their borders. Ottawa Convention, in its current format, lacks the balance to work for the interests of all States; therefore, my country calls to review the convention and to reword it in order to address the concerns of these States in pursuing to their demands; since inattention to those demands will justify the withdrawal of many States parties to the convention which hastily acceded the convention; which will lead to non-universality of the convention. For these ends, it is becoming urgent to Ottawa convention to include the following items:

- The Clearing of mines and explosive remnants of wars which still exist in the territories of many States; despite the end of wars which led to their planting.
- Treating and rehabilitating the victims of mines and other explosives.
- Rehabilitating the environment affected by mines, machineries, and explosives remnants of wars.

- The prohibition of mines planting in the territories of others; and to commit to clear them on the cost of the responsible; and to compensate the mine-affected individuals.
- The total cancellation for the production and possession of Weapons of Mass destruction which must be banned prior the banning of the mines.
- Permitting developing and vulnerable States to possess mines to defend their borders and territories.

Hence, to comply with this convention toward a practical implementation as an accepted and satisfying instrument.

Mr. Chairman,

My country is still suffering the existence of large number of mines and explosives remnants of heinous wars which took place on its territories between the Coalition and Axis forces in the World War II. My people is still suffering from its enormous effects which led to the loss of many lives and resulted in impaired innocent children, women and elders; as well as impeding the development process in the mined and semi-mined areas. From this forum, my country demands the countries which were responsible for the planting of these mines to commit to their ethical responsibilities and cooperate and assist Libya to clear this fatal heritage through the provision of financial and technical assistance; paying fair compensation for the affected families to enable them access necessary treatment; providing artificial limbs for those with imputations caused by mines. At the same time, my country commends the Libyan-Italian cooperation on this area, and hopes that this cooperation would be a role model followed by other States concerned.

In conclusion, my country's delegation is looking forward for a successful outcome achieved by the Committee under your chairmanship.

Thank you Mr. Chairman